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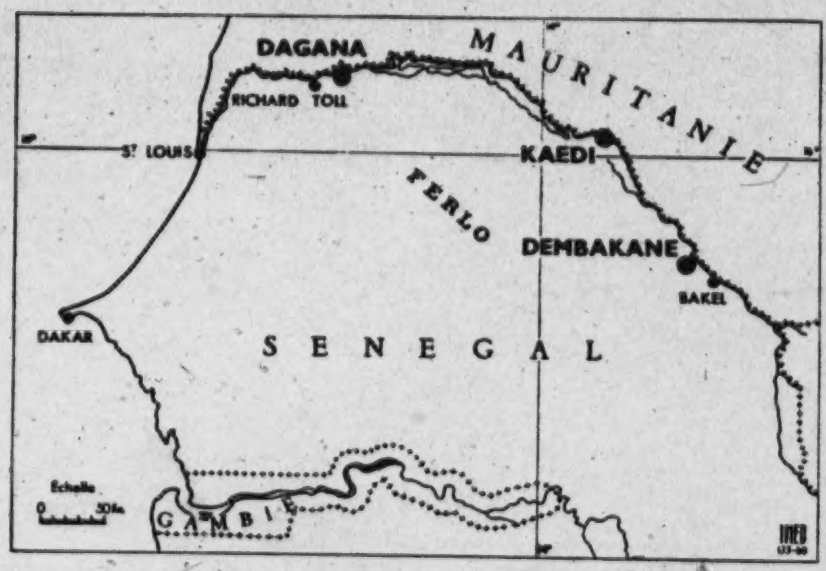

Map No. 1. /Mauritanie = Mauritania; Gambie = Gambia; eschelle = scale./

128
143 and variation of these facts with regard to dates and regions, thanks to various registers which have existed for several generations (Sutter and Tabah [4] and [5], Sutter [6]).

114
143 In the western part of Africa it is difficult to gather this kind of information, which the administrative censuses do not normally give. The first quantitative study of endogamy by M. de Lestrange in Guinea among the Coniagui [7] has permitted an evaluation of the size of the isolate, one woman /667/ being able to choose her partner from among 400 to 500 men, but does not specify the frequency of consanguineous unions. It deals with a closed population limited to 8,000 persons.

143
125 The population of the valley of the Senegal itself is much more extensive and, in principle, not closed. In this case a demographic inquiry by sampling, taking one out of ten, has been resorted to, which made it possible to establish, in 1957, not only its classic characteristics of structure (sex, age, ethnic affiliation, place of birth, etc.) and of natural change (fertility, mortality), but also elements permitting precise determination of its degree of endogamy,

/8 cont./

Fig. 1. Domain of the groundnut in Senegal.

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1. Sahelo-Saharan zone;
2. Sahelo-Sudanese zone;
3. Sudano-Sahelian zone .
4. Sudano-Guinea zone.
5. Guinea zone.
6. Coastal zone with relics of the Guinea woodland.
7. Groundnuts.
8. Progression of the domain of the groundnut.
9. Railroad.
10. Boundaries of the states.
11. Boundaries of the circles.

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[113]

/373 cont./
presqu'île du Cap-Vert,"
op. cit., p. 274

square kilometer nevertheless satisfied a double /374/ /Fig. 1 appears here / concern of the Hollanders, security and commerce: security first for the ships, which could find an excellent anchorage in the bay on the northeast of the island, immediately so appreciated that its excellence -- Goede reede, "the good roadstead" in Dutch -- served to designate the establishment under the name of Gorée (8) in distinguishing

[103]

8. Nora and Ch. Toupet,
"L'origine du nom de Gorée,"
in Notes Africaines, January 1959,
pp. 17-20, I.F.A.N., Dakar.

[113]

it from the other islands of the peninsula; and then, security for the occupants. From this point of view, the insularity would have been a great advantage for the site of Dakar. Finally, with regard to commerce, the island of Gorée, although minuscule, sufficed for barter with the natives of the coast and could well fill its role as a warehouse for products and slaves. As soon as these views were confirmed by the facts, Gorée became the object of competition among the Hollanders, French, and British, finally coming to the French. In spite of this changing of hands, the establishment of Gorée, thanks to the slave trade, /375/ prospered, and around 1845 it harbored more than 5,000 persons. The abolition of the trade, and then that of slavery, around the middle of the century dealt it a mortal blow, bringing about a crisis from which Gorée did not recover. There was indeed an attempt at adaptation to the new conditions, the Goréans trying to make the island a place for commerce with the continent, where the cultivation of the groundnut had already developed, but on this point Gorée could not rival the peninsula. The inhabitants understood it; there were those who encouraged the occupation of Dakar with the idea

[439]
[162]
[567]

22: Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS37
Gambia FC1

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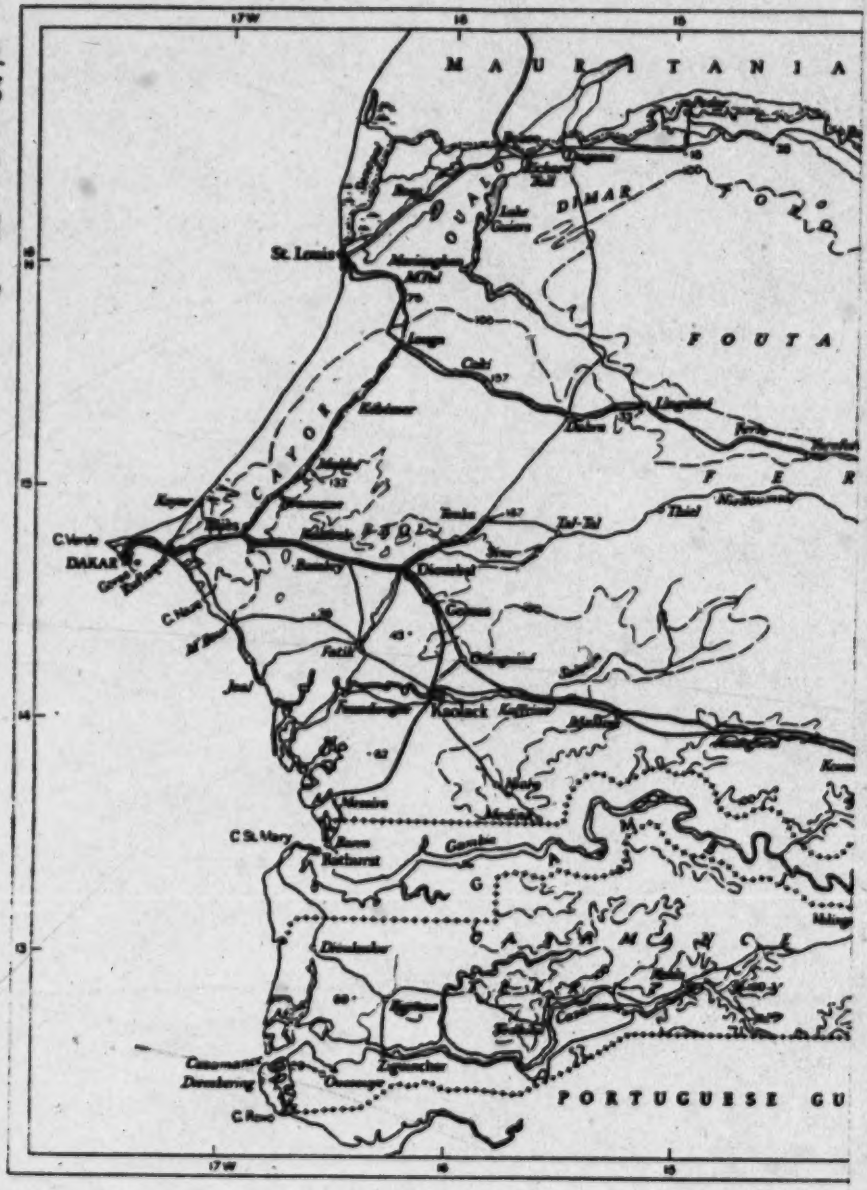

[Facing P. 395 (A)]

FIG. 47. Senegambia

[Pp i-xvi and pp. 1-394 not processed]

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 39
Gambia FC1

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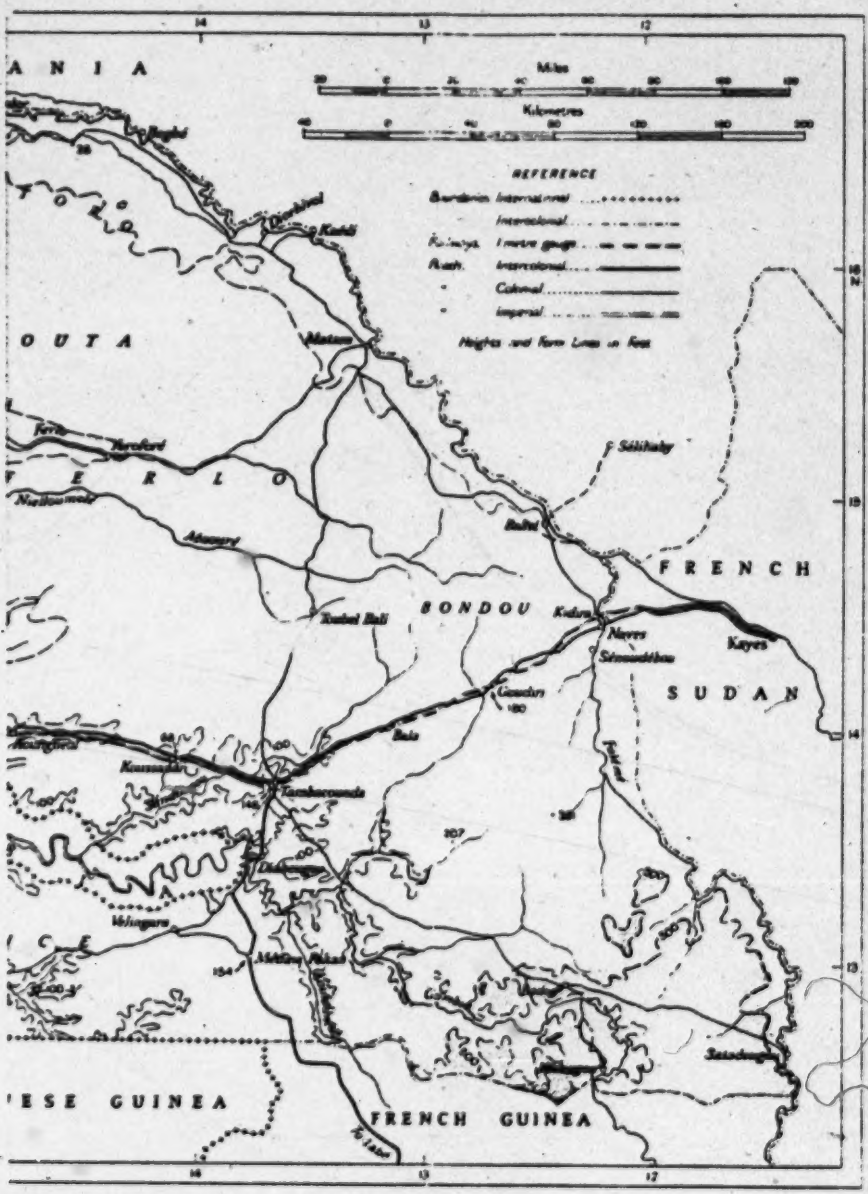

FIG. 47. *Senegal* [Facing P. 395(B)]

22: Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37

river is a sandy bar which sometimes prevents entry by ships for several weeks on end. After this the coast stretches south-south-westwards in a gentle curve of sandy beach. There are dunes along the shore, and, inland from them, the marshy depression already described on p. 397. There are very few villages and, indeed, very few landmarks of any kind. Seventy-four miles from the mouth of the Senegal the village of Kayar is perceptible from the sea. It is connected to Rufisque (17 miles) by a colonial road, and immediately south of it is Lake M'Baouar, which is seldom or never without water. After Kayar the coast trends more definitely south-west. Lake Retba, whose north-eastern end is 6½ miles from Kayar, is a permanent salt lake fed by the sea. There are other lakes and swamps behind the littoral dunes. On the coast itself stands another village, Cambérène, which is 22½ miles from Kayar and behind which rise the Petites Mamelles. These are three grey, isolated, sandy knolls, and they mark the beginning of the Cape Verde peninsula (Fig. 48).

The Cape Verde Peninsula and Goree Bay

Yof island (Plate 108), 3¼ miles west of Cambérène, stands off the village (Plate 109) of the same name. The beach on the mainland is accessible to surf-boats in all weathers. Just west of the village is a cable hut, where cables are landed, and a tarmac road runs southwards to Ouakam and Dakar. The coast is now more indented, and, 2½ miles south-west of Yof, is a ledge of rocks which joins the shore to Ngor island and behind which is the village of Ngor. Three-quarters of a mile farther west the coast turns almost due south to reach Almadi point (Plate 110), the extreme west of the mainland of Africa. There is a lighthouse on a rock three-quarters of a mile out to sea. Cape Verde itself is 2 miles to the south-east of Almadi point, and behind it are two conical hills called the Mamelles. It was the stunted brushwood on these hills that gave the cape its name. From here to Cape Manuel the coast continues its south-easterly direction, being formed of red cliffs and small sandy beaches. Fann point, 3¾ miles from Cape Verde, marks the north-western end of Madeleines bay, which washes the south-western side of Dakar (p. 444). Some 2 miles south-west are the four Madeleines islands, all of which are rocky and three of which are inaccessible. At Cape Manuel, which is 131 feet high, the coast turns sharply north to form Bernard bay. North of Dakar is Hann bay, and both of these small bays are on the western side of Goree bay. This is generally considered to stretch from Cape Manuel to Cape Rouge, and in it,

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37

133 1½ miles off shore from Dakar, is the historic island of Goree (p. 449).
[504] The bay is protected by the Cape Verde peninsula and affords good anchorage at a depth of 11 fathoms, and its beaches provide numerous landing-points for ships' boats.

[361] The village of Hann, in the middle of the shore of Hann bay, is a

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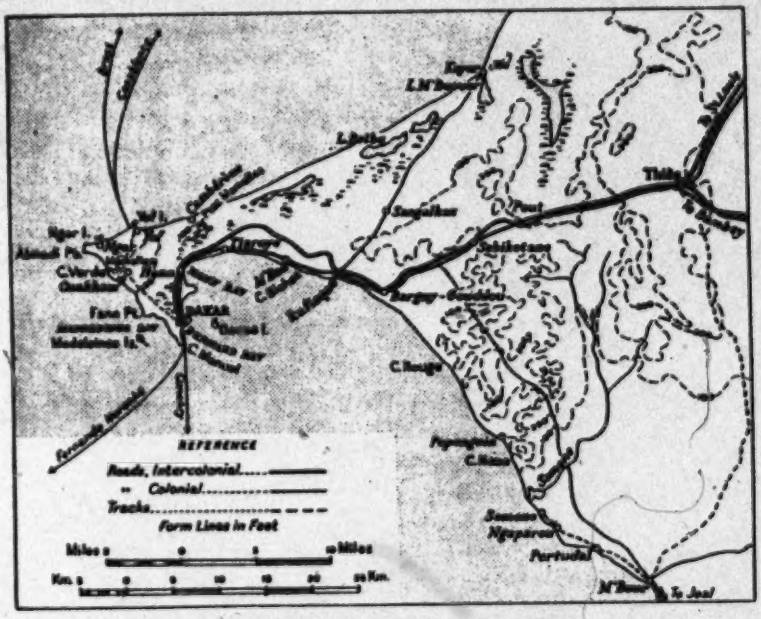

FIG. 48. *The Cape Verde Peninsula*

133
[361] seaside resort for the inhabitants of Dakar. There is also a botanical
[369] garden. The intercolonial road and the railway run near the sea and
[491] are never far from it until they pass Bargny-Gouddou. North-east of
[496] Hann there is a narrow lagoon between the sea and the road, and the coast bears away north-east, east, and east-south-east for the 11 miles to Rufisque (p. 449). There is much marshland, and the sole feature of note is Cape Biches, a low promontory 2 miles before the town.

[361] Bargny-Gouddou is 3 miles east-south-east of Rufisque, and beyond it the coast is cut up by creeks and lagoons, which have small seasonal rivers running into them. Behind them are scattered sandhills which rise eastwards to hills of 200 and 300 feet. Cape Rouge, which barely projects into the sea, has red cliffs intersected by wooded ravines.

22: Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37

[p 402]

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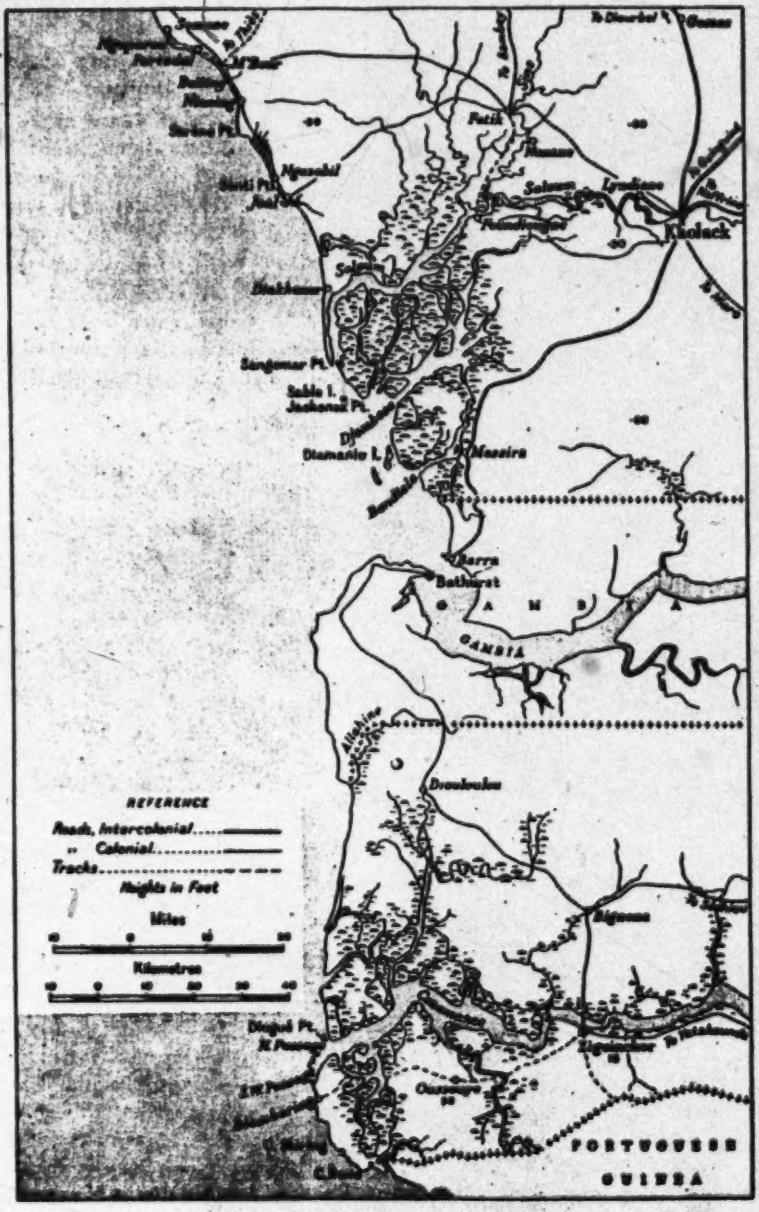

FIG. 49. *Senegal: the Coast from Ngaparou to Cape Roxo*

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 M537 Senegal MS 37

president, but the Governor has the right of addressing it and of deputing high officials to speak to it of the work of their own departments. It appoints a Standing Committee, which can meet to trans-

FIG. 52. *Senegal: Administrative Divisions*

act business when the full Council is not in session. It is bound, however, to report to its parent body.

The Council's powers are wide. It must be consulted on a proposal to create new communes, and it may advise on any matter put before it by the Governor. It may legislate on eight stated topics, which are chiefly concerned with the management of state property and with the colony's financial contributions to the public works of the Federation. This legislation comes into force within two months, unless previously vetoed by the Governor-General. The Council also has the right to deliberate the assessment and collection of

22:Winterbotham et al. K-4 (no date) 1944 MS37 Senegal MS 37
St. Louis

361 The oldest part of St. Louis (Fig. 53) stands on an island in the estuary of the Senegal. This island is some 2,400 yards long and averages 350 yards in width, and its southern extremity is 13¼ miles from the mouth of the river. It has three main suburbs, N'Dar Toute and Guet N'Dar on the Langue de Barbarie, and Sor on the mainland.

History

361 175 [487] ●[103] Early navigators in search of the gold of Bambouk used the Senegal as a means of entry to the interior, and in 1658 a settlement was founded. This was the first French post in West Africa, and it was named after the patron saint of King Louis XIV. Its story has largely been told elsewhere, since, from the first, it played a prominent part in the general history of French West Africa as a whole and of Senegal in particular. The main events in the past were its capture by the British in 1759, its recapture in 1779, its second capture in 1809, and its final restoration to the French in 1817. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it steadily grew in size and wealth, but in recent years it has been forced, both commercially and politically, to yield to Dakar.

[648]

The Town

361 The original island is now almost completely covered with buildings. These include Government House (Senegal), the Law Courts, the principal barracks, the power station, and the Roman Catholic church in the centre; the prison, two mosques, and another barracks to the north; and the hospital and another mosque to the south. N'Dar Toute has Government House (Mauritania) (Plate 92), the market, and yet another barracks, and Sor has the railway stations and the cemeteries. Guet N'Dar is inhabited almost entirely by natives.

[964]

491 361 The western arm of the river is crossed by two bridges. The Geôle Bridge, 150 yards long, connects the main town to N'Dar Toute, and it takes its name from the prison near its eastern end. Five hundred and sixty yards south of it is the Servotuis Bridge, the western end of which marks the dividing line between N'Dar Toute and Guet N'Dar. At the other end of it is an open space at present called Place Pétain. In a line with the Servotuis Bridge is the Faidherbe Bridge across the main stream. Built in 1900, this bridge is 570 yards long and has six fixed spans and a roadway 37 feet wide. Near its western end is a swing bridge with two openings each of 30 yards.

Senegal MS37 ●

/356 cont./

Yamnone Boy and some persons from Woul who had followed him, that the first contact between Europeans and Blacks of the Lower Senegal took place. They would have remained face to face for two hours without daring to approach one another, but the White, being of more lively spirit than the Blacks, ended by extending his hand to them. This gesture was interpreted as a gesture of peace, and little by little the Blacks drew nearer. The White gave some presents to the montaubé; he gave him brandy, sugar, biscuits, sail rope, and other small articles. In exchange, the montaubé gave him eggs, chickens, milk, and manglier fruits (2). Rawane

W 175 648

2. It seems that Rawane Boy means "mango."

Boy indicates N'Dâ as the first market of the region; we can probably understand "place of exchange between Whites and natives." Indeed, it seems that the Whites afterwards came to this place to provision themselves with fresh food.

W [366]

When the Whites set out again, they saw a small /357/ dugout and seemed surprised. The montaubé said to them, "Sano gâl," in Ouoloff, "it is our dugout" (1).

1. Rawane Boy thus gives a new etymology of the name of Senegal. Sane or sun = our, and gâl = dugout, small boat. The French to whom the dugout was shown would have seen the river and understood that the expression "sano gal" accompanying the gesture designated it.

W S 103 ●

Sabatié, Le Sénégal, sa conquête et son organisation /Senegal, Its Conquest and Its Organization/, Note 1 of p. 3, reports this etymology. We agree with him in thinking that, in spite of the facility of transposing vowels in Ouoloff, one cannot translate sèn as "our"; the

Senegal MS37 W 175 648 S W [103]

/357 cont./

form in which he gives this etymology would therefore be more acceptable than that of Rawane Boy.

In contrast, Rawane, not without a selfish purpose, insists on the fact that these friendly feelings of the Blacks for the Whites were restricted to the French, that they have always been preferred to the English and to the Portuguese. He gives, not without variations, an explanation for this. According to him, one of the successors of Yamnone, and also called Yamnone or Yam Boy, was killed by strangers (2). These

2. Which he sometimes calls Spaniards, sometimes Portuguese, and he gives the date of this murder as 1446.

strangers were busy making bricks and building a dwelling near Beur Thiacka (3) (or Beurt) near the island of Safal. An argu-

3. See above, Appendix No. 1 of the preceding chapter, pages 24, 25 and 26.

ment arose between them and the Whites stabbed him, and then they left. The people of N'Dâ buried the corpse on the island of Sor.

From 1626 (4) the French commenced having friendly W [631]

4. And yet on Lambert's first voyage, which took place at about this time, there was a skirmish with the Blacks (Jeannequin, op. cit.).

relations with the chiefs of the country, the montel of Leybar, the diagne of Sor, and Yam Seck of Sor. Since then there have never been any difficulties between them. At that time they found the two new villages established on the island of Sor. W [361]